

河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材

英语练习册

(第1册)

(第2版)

河南省职业技术教育教学研究室 编

電子工業出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry

北京 • BEIJING

内 容 简 介

本练习册是《英语（第1册）》（第2版）的辅助练习和拓展训练。根据每个单元的特点，紧紧围绕每个单元的语言点，借鉴目前最新的英语题型，设计了有针对性的、实践性强的符合职业教育特点的技能训练，并对每个单元的重点、难点和高频词强化训练、反复训练，利于学生巩固新知识，以达到最好的训练效果。采用了大量的趣味性较强的题型，以提升学生的学习兴趣，开发学生的学习潜能。本练习册包括听、说、读、写四项基本技能和基础语法训练，由浅入深，循序渐进，能满足不同层次的学生需求。另外，在练习中还加入了少量的标准化的纸介测试，以满足参加升学考试学生的学习需求。本练习册附有练习答案，放在《英语教学指导书（第1册）》中，便于学生自我评价。

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图书在版编目（CIP）数据

英语练习册. 第1册 / 河南省职业技术教育教研室编. —2版. —北京：电子工业出版社，2014.5
河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材

ISBN 978-7-121-23055-4

I. ①英… II. ①河… III. ①英语课—中等专业学校—习题集 IV. ①G634.415
中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字（2014）第081948号

策划编辑：施玉新

责任编辑：郝黎明

印 刷：

装 订：

出版发行：电子工业出版社

北京市海淀区万寿路173信箱 邮编：100036

开 本：787×1 092 1/16 印张：3.75 字数：124.8千字

版 次：2008年8月第1版

2014年5月第2版

印 次：2014年5月第1次印刷

定 价：12.00元

凡所购买电子工业出版社图书有缺损问题，请向购买书店调换。若书店售缺，请与本社发行部联系，联系及邮购电话：（010）88254888。

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服务热线：（010）88258888。

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《英语练习册（第1册）》（第2版）

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《英语练习册（第1册）》（第2版）

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前 言

河南省中等职业教育公共课精品教材是以《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》（2008年版）为基本依据，围绕“以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向”的办学方针和“以全面素质提高为基础、以综合职业能力为本位”的教学指导思想，紧密结合当前职业教育发展的新形势和中等职业学校学生实际而编写的。

本教材《英语》分第1册和第2册，是大纲规定的各专业学生必修的公共基础英语课教学内容。其中第1册以零起点起步，归纳复现九年义务教育阶段的英语基本语言知识和能力，由浅入深，循序渐进。第2册是在第1册基础上适当扩展基本语言知识和技能，兼顾了不同基础水平学生的提高。既注重学生职业能力的培养，又注重与高职招生、对口升学及相应的英语水平考试相衔接，体现了中等职业教育的理念和特色，为学生今后进一步学习和发展打下良好基础。

本教材语篇选材内容贴近现代生活，富有较强的时代气息，有利于提高学生的人文素养。以主课文话题为主线，以训练和培养学生的语言能力为目标，设计出语言情景和操作路径，步步引导，反复训练，便于教师实际操作和学生主动参与，突出了“做中学，学中做”的新教学理念，有利于学生基础语言知识的掌握和未来职业语言能力的提高。

本教材每册10个单元，每单元由8个部分组成。即“热身”、“阅读”、“综合技能”、“语法”、“生词表”、“单元小结”、“学习建议”、“歌曲欣赏”。其中“阅读”配有注释和读后练习。“综合技能”包括听、说和写三部分。“语法”和“生词表”便于学生自主学习。内容实用为主，够用为度，设计路径环环相扣、便于操作、便于掌握。每册教材后附有按字母顺序排列的总词汇表、不规则动词表以及新国际音标，供教师和学生参考。

每册教材均有配套学生《练习册》和教师《教学指导书》，同时配有听力部分的外籍教师录音带，构成了完整的教学资料体系。

《英语练习册》紧密配合主干教材，对教材中的重要知识点、难点和高频词设计了有针对性的、实践性强的辅助练习和拓展训练，经过反复练习对知识进行巩固。另外，在练习中还加入了少量的标准化的测试，以满足参加升学考试学生的学习需求。

本书为《英语练习册》第1册（第2版）。主编：张小妹；副主编：赵庆娜；编者：梁君、王宇慧、王俊红、上官潇潇、王会琴、陈冰、王燕。王立善、朱亚莉担任主审。另外，王晓令、张敏、杨树俊参加了教材编写的研讨，并提出了建设性的意见。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，教材中难免有错误和不当之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者
2014年2月

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Unit 1

Our New School

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Match the sentences with the pictures.



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)

A. Good-bye!

B. Glad to meet you!

C. See you next time!

D. Welcome to Beijing!

E. Hello!

F. This way, please.

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

reading room

after class

be glad to

study hard

let...do

next to

thank... for

- 1) I _____ meet you here.
- 2) _____ you very much _____ your help.
- 3) Our school library is _____ our dormitory building.
- 4) There are many newspapers and magazines in the _____.
- 5) Students often play basketball and football on the playground _____.
- 6) _____ us _____ our homework.
- 7) All the students love our new school and _____.

3. Translate the following Chinese into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1) 你好吗?
_____ are you?
- 2) 她的名字叫方梅。
Her _____ is Fang Mei.
- 3) 刘涛常带他朋友参观他们的新校园。
Liu Tao often _____ his friends his new campus.
- 4) 请这边来。
This way, _____.
- 5) 瞧，这是我们学校的图书馆。
Look, _____ our school library.
- 6) 我们的大教室在二楼。
Our large classroom is _____.
- 7) 欢迎到我们学校来。
_____ our school.
- 8) 教室里有很多学生。
There are _____ students in the classroom.

II. Practice of Sentence Structures

1. Read the following passage and pick out (挑出) “S+V+P” (主系表) sentences and “There be + S+ Ad” sentences.

Look, this is our classroom building. There are fifty-six classrooms and eight labs in this building. Our classroom is on the fourth floor. It is large and bright. There are forty students in our class. Thirty of us are girls and ten of us are boys. We are all good friends. Our class is a very good class. We like our class. We love our teachers. We are very glad to study in our class.

“S+V+P” (主系表) sentences:

“There be + S+ Ad” sentences:

2. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative sentences.

Examples:

He is a student.

→ *Is he a student?*

→ *He is not a student.*

There are some boys on the playground.

→ *Are there any boys on the playground?*

→ *There are no (not any) boys on the playground.*

1) This is a new building.

2) She is an English teacher.

3) They are from Beijing.

4) Our classroom is on the third floor.

5) There is a book on the desk.

6) There is some water in the glass.

7) There are some students in the classroom.

III. Reading Task

Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Hello, everyone. Glad to meet you here. My name is Liu Dong. I am a new student of this school. Let me show you the campus of our school.

Look, this is our classroom building. There are seventy classrooms and ten labs in this building. That building is the school library. There are a great many books in it. Can you see the red building next to the library? It's our dormitory building. There are many bedrooms in it. This way, please. This is our playground. Every day many students play games on the playground after class.

Our school is a very good school. We all love our school.

Well, thank you very much for your visit.

- () 1) Liu Dong is ____ of this school.
A. a student B. a teacher
C. a new teacher D. students
- () 2) There are ten ____ in the classroom building.
A. classrooms B. labs
C. teachers' rooms D. dining halls
- () 3) The red building is the ____ building.
A. library B. dining-hall
C. dormitory D. classroom
- () 4) There are many ____ in the school library.
A. bedrooms B. classrooms
C. books D. beds
- () 5) Thank you very much ____ your visit.
A. of B. in
C. to D. for

IV. Listening Task

Complete the following dialogue according to what you have heard.

Mike is Jack's friend. They meet at the school gate.

Mike: 1 , Jack.

Jack: Oh, hello, Mike. How nice 2 ! How are you these days?

Mike: Fine, thank you. And you?

Jack: 3 . Thanks. How is Nancy?

Mike: She is fine, thanks. And 4 Mary?

Jack: She is fine, too.

Mike: Good-bye, Jack.

Jack: Good-bye.

V. Speaking Task

Study the following model dialogues and act out with your partners.

Dialogue 1:

Teacher: Good morning, class.

Class: Good morning, Miss Li.

Teacher: Are you all here today?

Class: Yes, we are.

Teacher: OK. Let's study our new lesson.



Dialogue 2:

Mike: Hello, Jack. This is Wang Lin, a new student of our class.

Jack: How do you do, Wang Lin? I'm Jack.

Wang Lin: How do you do, Jack. Nice to meet you.

Jack: Nice to meet you, too.

Dialogue 3:

Wang Lin: Hello, Liu Hong. How are you today?

Liu Hong: Fine, thank you. And you?

Wang Lin: Very well, thanks. Liu Hong, this is our new English teacher, Ms. Li.

Liu Hong: How do you do, Ms. Li?

Ms. Li: How do you do, Liu Hong. Glad to meet you two here.

Wang Lin: Glad to meet you, too. I'm sorry, Ms. Li. We have to go to the playground to play football. See you later!

Ms. Li: See you later!



VI. Writing Task

Describe your bedroom with the following words and expressions.

bedroom, on the sixth floor, large and bright, in, like

Unit 2

A Letter to a Friend

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Match the sentences or phrases with the pictures.



1)



2)



3)



4)



5)



6)

A. with the help of

B. in class

C. go to bed

D. send text message

E. a little nervous

F. I can't follow you.

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

write to

better and better

friendly

get to

strange

very little

get along

on weekdays

miss

1) I _____ my family very much.

2) Everything is _____ to me here.

3) We have seven classes every day _____.

- 4) Jack _____ well with his study in his new school.
- 5) Do you often _____ your friends?
- 6) My classmates are all kind and _____.
- 7) He _____ school at 7:00 every morning.
- 8) Mary likes Chinese but she can only speak _____ Chinese.
- 9) With the help of my classmates, my English reading skill is getting _____.

3. Translate the following sentences into English with the phrases in the brackets.

- 1) 谢谢你关心我在中国的学校生活。(concern about)

- 2) 起初,我感到有点紧张。(at first, a little nervous)

- 3) 我们在技能训练中心练习烹饪技术。(in the skill training center)

- 4) 我们周六常常去北京城里观光。(go sightseeing, on Saturdays)

- 5) 在同学们的帮助下,杰克能听懂老师讲课了。(with the help of..., follow, in class)

- 6) 杰克现在在中国过得很愉快。(have a good time)

- 7) 请你星期六给我发短信。(text messages)

- 8) 他现在会讲点英语了。(a little English)

4. Complete the following sentences with the correct prepositions in the box.

in on for from around of after to

- 1) You can see some students playing football _____ the playground.
- 2) Greetings _____ Beijing, China.
- 3) There are a great many books _____ the school library.
- 4) Mary is showing her friends _____ her beautiful school campus.
- 5) Thank you very much _____ your concern.
- 6) _____ school, we often play basketball on the playground.
- 7) He is very lucky to be a student _____ Xinhua Vocational School.
- 8) Welcome _____ our school.

II. Practice of Sentence Structures

1. Put the underlined words into their plural forms (复数形式) and correct the other parts of the sentences if necessary.

Examples:



He is a student. → They are students. This is a book. → These are books.

1) He is a boy.

2) She is not a teacher.

3) This is a classroom building.

4) That building is a library.

5) He is a kind old man.

6) We have a class in the afternoon.

7) It is a large classroom.

8) She has a child.

9) There is a book on the desk.

10) There is no boy in the room.

2. Translate the following phrases into English.

1) 我同学的朋友 (my, classmate, friend)

2) 方梅的寝室 (Fang Mei, bedroom)

3) 母亲节 (mother, day)

4) 今天的报纸 (today, newspaper)

5) 元旦 (New Year, day)

6) 杰克和汤姆的房间 (Jack, Tom, and, room)

7) 教师们的办公室 (teachers, room)

8) 学生用书 (students, book)

9) 儿童读物 (children, book)

3. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of “have” or “be” .

- 1) Tom ____ (have) a happy family.
- 2) Mary ____ (not have) any Chinese books.
- 3) There ____ (be) a little water (水) in the bottle (瓶子) .
- 4) They ____ (have) a lot of friends in China.
- 5) ____ you ____ (have) any new magazines?
- 6) There ____ (be) many new books in the library.
- 7) ____ he ____ (have) a cell phone?
- 8) We ____ (have) many interesting activities after class.

III. Reading Task

1. Read the following passage and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

My home is in Shanghai. I am sixteen. I' m very lucky to be a student of Xinhua Vocational School. I got into this school two weeks ago. I came here to learn Chinese cooking. We have four lessons in the morning and two in the afternoon. We practice cooking skills in the skill training center. After class, we have many interesting activities. I like my school life. I study hard in this school.

- () 1) I' m a student of Xinhua Vocational School.
- () 2) I got into this school in two weeks.
- () 3) I learn Chinese cooking in this school.
- () 4) We don' t have any interesting activities after class.
- () 5) We practice cooking skills in the school lab.
- () 6) I like my school life very much and I study hard.

2. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

Tom is an American boy. He came to Beijing, China two months ago to learn Chinese cooking. At first, he couldn't follow his teachers. With the help of his teachers and classmates, he can understand the teachers in class now. He often helps his classmates to learn English. His classmates all like him. They usually have their cooking lessons in the skill training center of their school. They can go to the dining-hall of the school to practice their cooking skills. After class, they have many interesting activities. On weekends, they often go sightseeing around the great and beautiful city of Beijing. They like their school life very much.

- () 1) Tom is from _____.
 A. China B. England
 C. America D. Canada
- () 2) Tom came to China to learn _____.
 A. English B. Chinese
 C. Chinese cooking D. the computer
- () 3) At first, Tom couldn't _____ his teachers in class.
 A. speak to B. read
 C. look at D. follow
- () 4) The students can go to _____ of the school to practice their cooking skills.
 A. the dormitory B. the dining-hall
 C. the computer room D. the large classroom
- () 5) _____ they have many interesting activities.
 A. After class B. In class
 C. In the class D. After the class
- () 6) Tom's school is in _____.
 A. Shanghai B. Beijing
 C. Zhengzhou D. Shenzhen

IV. Listening Task

Listen to the tape carefully, and then choose the correct picture for each sentence.



A



B



C



D

- 1) _____.
- 2) _____.
- 3) _____.
- 4) _____.

V. Speaking Task

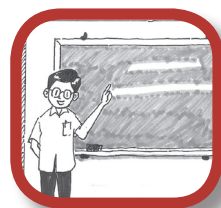
Look at the following pictures and talk to your partner with “this is..., that is..., it’s..., they are... and there is / are...” according to the model.

Model:

This is a blackboard.

It is black.

There is a blackboard on the wall / in the front of the classroom.



Exercises:





VI. Writing Task

Complete the following letter.

A letter to a friend in America

Mike Smith
Xinhua Vocational School
2 Chaoyang Road
Beijing, 100008, China
October 20th, 2013

Dear Mary,

Greetings from _____.

Thank you very much for _____. I’m glad to _____.

A month ago I came to China _____. At first, _____. With the help of the teachers and my classmates, I can follow the teachers now. We usually _____. Sometimes we go to the school dining-hall to practice our skills.

After class _____. Sometimes we go to the playground to _____. On weekends I often _____. Life here is very interesting. And I like it very much.

How are you getting along? Please phone me or send me _____.

Yours,
Mike

Unit 3

My Family

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the box.

in my family	retired workers	in a hospital	handsome	looks
medical	popular over	vocational school	with	

There are six people _____. They are my grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, uncle and I. My grandparents are _____ seventy and they are both _____. My father is forty-five years old and he is a teacher of a _____. He is _____ with his students. My mother is as old as my father. She is a good nurse _____. My uncle is a _____ young man. He is a student of a _____ college. He _____ rather cool. I am a pretty girl _____ long black hair. I love my family very much.

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese in the brackets.

- 1) He always _____ (帮我们做) a lot of housework.
- 2) Lucy _____ (长得像) her sister.
- 3) I thought _____ (使我很高兴).
- 4) The bank is _____ (在……的右边) the road.
- 5) I see him _____ (正在做家庭作业) in the classroom.
- 6) The new teacher _____ (受学生欢迎).
- 7) I enjoy _____ (和……住在一起) my grandparents.
- 8) I always _____ (想起) the life in the middle school.
- 9) The room is _____ (挤满了学生).
- 10) My mother is a kind woman, _____ (戴着一副眼镜).

II. Practice of Sentence Structures

1. Choose the best answer.

- () 1) My uncle came to my home yesterday. _____ bought a very nice watch for _____.
- A. He, me B. Him, I
C. His, my D. He, I
- () 2) Let _____ tell _____ how to do it.
- A. I, her B. my, she
C. me, her D. my, her
- () 3) These are pens and _____ are pencils.
- A. this B. that
C. these D. those
- () 4) Whose pencil is this? Is it _____?
- A. yours B. your
C. their D. her
- () 5) My friends and I would all like to go to the concert, but _____ of us has got a ticket.
- A. both B. all
C. none D. every
- () 6) Hurry up! There is _____ time left.
- A. much B. many
C. few D. little
- () 7) We study Chinese, English, history and some _____ subjects.
- A. the other B. other
C. others D. the others
- () 8) The weather here is like _____ of New York.
- A. that B. this
C. it D. the one
- () 9) I don't like this book. Would you please show me _____?
- A. other one B. one another
C. another one D. one other
- () 10) There is _____ with my watch.
- A. wrong nothing B. everything wrong
C. something wrong D. wrong something

2. Fill in the blanks with the correct interrogative pronouns (疑问代词) (who, whose, whom, what, which).

- 1) _____ are you waiting for?
- 2) _____ note-book is it?
- 3) _____ is he? He is my brother.

4) ___ is your father? He is a farmer.

5) ___ one do you like best?

III. Reading Task

American Families

Most American families are smaller than the families in other countries. They have two children at most (至多).

Children in the U.S. will leave their parents' home when they grow up. They usually live far from their parents. They often write to their parents or telephone them. And they often go to visit their parents on holidays.

Parents usually let their children choose (选择) their own jobs. The Americans think it important for young people to decide on (决定) their lives by themselves.

Children are asked to do some work around their house. And in many families, children are paid for (付给) doing some housework so that they learn how to make money for their own use.

Complete the following sentences according to the passage.

1) Most American families are _____ the families in other countries.

2) Children in the U.S. will leave their parents' home when _____.

3) They often visit their parents _____.

4) Parents think it important for children to decide on their lives _____.

5) Some parents pay their children for doing some housework so that children can learn _____.

IV. Listening Task

Here is a picture of Mike's family. He is talking with John about it.

1. Listen to the tape and find out the correct position of the family members in the picture.



position of the family members

2. Listen to the tape again and fill in the table. The following pictures may help you.



Family Members	father			Mike
Vocation (职业)		teacher	policeman	

V. Speaking Task

1. Look at the picture on the right. Can you describe it? The following sentence patterns and the useful expressions in the textbook may help you.

The man in red T-shirt...

The boy sitting in front of the man...

The woman in red ...

The pretty girl on the right of the boy...



2. Talk about your family with your partner. The following sentence structures may help you.

My name is ... I am from ... There are ... people in my family. My father is a ... He is ... years old. He is a ... man with ... My mother is a ... She is ... years old. My elder brother is a ... He looks ... He likes ... I am a ... and I am ... years old. In spare time I like ...

VI. Writing Task

Now you have been in the new school for a month. Send an e-mail to your classmate, Li Hua, in the middle school. Talk about your new life/friends/teachers here. The following sentences may help you.

- 1) How are you getting along?
- 2) There are ... students in my class. I get along well with them.
- 3) My teachers/classmates are all friendly and kind. They give me lots of help in my daily life.
- 4) I like the new life here.
- 5) I miss you and my teachers very much.
- 6) I know you have started a new term.
- 7) How is everything with you? Please send me an e-mail when you are free.
- 8) Best wishes!

Unit 4

Time

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the box.

looking forward to gift tide ashamed late
important on time on line lesson airport

I never knew time was _____ until I received a watch from my grandpa. This watch was a _____ for me.

One day, my father asked me to meet my grandpa at the airport at 9:30 a.m. the next day. I was glad because I was _____ seeing my grandpa.

But I did not do so _____ because I enjoyed games _____ so much that I forgot the time. My grandpa had already left when I arrived at the _____. When I went back, my grandpa gave me a watch as a gift. He hoped the watch would make me do what I should do on time and never be _____. I felt rather _____. I learned a good _____ from it, that is, *time and _____ wait for no man.*

2. Translate Chinese into English to complete the following sentences.

1) 她说她准时来接我，但是她没有来。

She said she would meet me _____ but she didn't come here.

2) 我昨天和朋友一起玩计算机游戏了。

I _____ with my friends yesterday.

3) 那个女孩太小了，不能做这份工作。

That girl is _____.

4) 我从我所做的事中得到了教训。

I _____ from what I have done.

5) 我盼望再次见到你。

I am _____ seeing you again.

6) 我今天上午上学又迟到了一个小时，我为此感到歉疚。

I _____ for school again this morning and I _____ it.

7) 我惭愧地将我的失败告诉了他。

I _____ tell him that I had failed.

8) 我直到参加工作才意识到学习的重要性。

I _____ the importance of study _____ I began to work.

9) 请你再读一遍好不好？

_____ read it again?

10) 你确信他们明天要动身去北京吗？

_____ they _____ Beijing tomorrow?

3. Match the words or phrases on the left with the words or phrases on the right. Then use each of the English phrases to make a sentence.

receive	the airport	_____
play	a taxi	_____
forget	a gift	_____
learn	computer games	_____
get to	a lesson	_____
take	the time	_____

II. Practice of Numerals

1. Change the following numbers into the full spelling of the numerals.

- 1) 8,961 _____
- 2) 20,405 _____
- 3) 第9 _____
- 4) 第68 _____
- 5) $\frac{1}{3}$ _____
- 6) $\frac{5}{6}$ _____
- 7) 25% _____
- 8) 1.75 _____
- 9) August 8, 2008 _____
- 10) 9:48 (9点48分) _____

2. Find out the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.

- 1) My classmate is fiveteen years old. _____
- 2) There are fourty students in our class. _____
- 3) My room is on the three floor. _____
- 4) Sixtieth percent(%) of the students in our school are girls. _____

- 5) Three fourth of the students in my class are interested in English. _____
- 6) It was in the 1960. _____
- 7) It' s tenth fifty-two. _____

III. Reading Task



Time is something that you can never take back. Everybody has the same number of hours. Wherever you go, a minute is 60 seconds, an hour is 60 minutes, a day is 24 hours, and so forth. Everyone no matter how (无论) rich or poor spends time in the same way, it doesn' t speed up for the rich and slow down for the poor. You can get more money but you cannot get more time! So, time is very important in our life.



I did not realize it before. I thought I was still young, and I had much more time. I could spend it carelessly. Now I know I was wrong. I think first, I should make a plan before I do everything, so that I needn' t spend much time thinking what to do next. Second, I should find the right ways of doing things. Third, I should never leave today' s work till tomorrow.

I am sure I will make full use of my time and make my life happy.

1. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1) Lost time can be called back.
- () 2) Every student has the same number of hours.
- () 3) We should value (珍惜) every second because there is no time going back.
- () 4) We can get more money and more time in our life.
- () 5) We can leave what we can do today till tomorrow as time is endless.

2. Complete the sentences according to the passage.

- 1) Time is something that you can _____. Everybody has _____.
- 2) Everyone no matter how (无论) rich or poor spends time _____, it doesn' t speed up _____ and slow down _____.
- 3) You can get _____ but you cannot get _____! So, time is _____ in our life.
- 4) I should find _____ of doing things.
- 5) I should _____ till tomorrow.

IV. Listening Task

Listen to the following six short sentences, and each of them tells you how to ask the time. Listen carefully and complete the sentences with what you have heard.

- 1) Excuse me, Sir, do you _____?

- 2) Linda, _____ now?
- 3) By the way, have you _____?
- 4) _____ have you got?
- 5) Sorry, but _____?
- 6) Could you tell me _____ now?

V. Speaking Task

Study the model and make a dialogue according to the following situation. The following useful expressions may help you.

Some useful expressions:

Asking the time, date	Possible responses
1) What day is (it) today?	1) It's Monday.
2) What's the date today?	2) It's January 10th.
3) What's the time, please?	3) It's five thirty.
/What time is it now?	

Model:

Tom wants to go to the City Park. His mother said he could go there on May Day with her. Today is May Day.



Mother: Tom, Tom, get up.

Tom: Oh, what's the time now, Mum?

Mother: It's seven forty.

Tom: Seven forty? Oh, I'm late. I must leave for school now.

Mother: What day is it?

Tom: It's...it's Thursday.

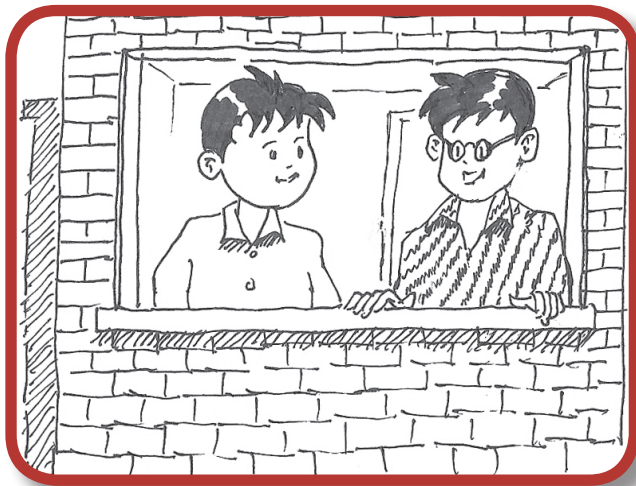
Mother: What's the date?

Tom: It's May 1st. Oh, it's May Day. How forgetful I am! I needn't go to school today. Oh, Mum! I can go to the City Park today. Yes?

Mother: Yes. Let's go there this morning, OK?

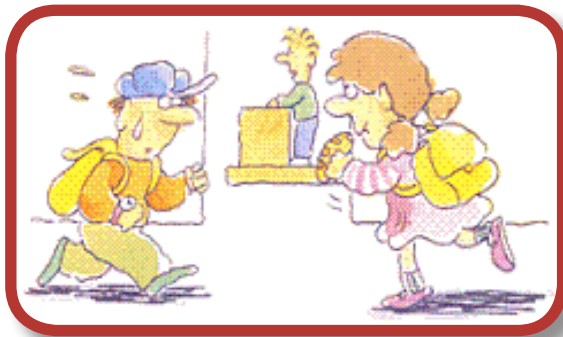
Tom: OK, Mum.

There will be a football match on May 18th. Jack asked Peter to watch the football match with him. It is May 18th today. And it's Sunday too.



VI. Writing Task

Complete the following diary according to the picture. The first letter of each word has been given for you.



October 13th, 2013 Monday

Fine

I played computer games on l _____ with Betty last night. We played in great j _____. When we r _____ it's late in the night, it was already 12 o' clock. So we didn't g _____ up on t _____ this morning, and were l _____ for class. When we rushed (冲) into the classroom, our teacher had already begun the c _____. The teacher was a little a _____ with us and told us never to be late again. B _____ of us felt rather a _____.

Unit 5

Computer and Our Life

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the passage below with the words you have learned in the textbook. The first letter of each word has been given for you.

One day I was waiting to buy a ticket to Paris in the b _____ office. The pretty girl in the booking office said she was s _____ that she couldn' t sell me a ticket, because their computer was d _____. I told her to write out a ticket, but she said only the computer was a _____ to do that. Then I asked her what they did, she said that they gave the computer the information about my trip, and then it told them w _____ I could take the flight or not. I said if the computer didn' t work, they didn' t work e _____. She said that was right. I asked how long the computer would be down. She said she had no i _____ nd she had no w _____ to find out without asking the computer.

2. Translate Chinese into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1) 如果计算机不工作了，你们也就无法工作了。

If the computer doesn' t work, you don' t work _____.

- 2) 那个小孩太小了，找不到回家的路。

The child is too young to _____ the way home.

- 3) 很清楚问题不是出在计算机上，而是出在操作计算机的人身上。

_____ that the trouble doesn' t come from the computer but from the person who works on it.

- 4) 我不知道他明天是否来。

I don' t know _____ he will come tomorrow.

- 5) 他现在有麻烦了。

He is _____ now.

3. Match the English on the left with the Chinese on the right. Then use each of the English phrases to make a sentence.

make... into trouble	办事、办业务 _____
point at	不知道 _____
on business	没办法 _____
have no way	指着 _____
have no idea	被允许做 _____
find out	有时 _____
sometimes	使……陷入困境 _____
be allowed to do	找出 _____

II. Practice of Articles

Choose the correct answers to complete the following sentences.

- () 1) Han Mei is _____ Chinese girl. Lucy is _____ English girl.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
- () 2) He will go to Beijing in _____ October.
A. / B. a C. the D. an
- () 3) My mother gave me a watch on _____ New Year' s Day.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
- () 4) After _____ breakfast I went to _____ school.
A. /; / B. a; / C. the; the D. the; /
- () 5) This is _____ egg. _____ egg is big.
A. a; A B. an; An C. a; The D. an; The
- () 6) We can see _____ sun and _____ moon in _____ picture.
A. a; the; the B. the; a; the
C. a; the; a D. the; the; the
- () 7) He likes playing _____ piano; he doesn' t like playing _____ football.
A. the; the B. the; / C. /; the D. /; /
- () 8) There is a map on _____ left of the picture.
A. the B. / C. a D. an
- () 9) _____ Yellow River is the second longest river in our country.
A. / B. The C. A D. An
- () 10) People can not live without _____ water.
A. / B. a C. the D. an

III. Reading Task

Read the following passage carefully and choose the best answer.



“Tom! Are you in bed yet?” called Mrs. White. There was no answer. Mrs. White put down her book and went to her 14-year-old son’s room. Tom was sitting in front of a bright computer screen, playing games.

“Oh, Tom! You are still playing on the computer. You must stop playing now, it’s already half past eleven. If you don’t go to bed soon, you will be very tired tomorrow.” said Mrs. White.

“But the game is almost over,” said Tom. Mrs. White could see the joy on her son’s face. She sat down beside him.

“You are always playing on the computer. You spend more time on this computer than on your study,” she said with a smile, “What’s so interesting about it besides games?”

Tom was very delighted. “I think computer is great, Mum!” he said happily, “We can go shopping without leaving home, see a doctor without going to the hospital, study without going to school, send letters without going to the post office, make friends with different people, and easily get new information and knowledge by surfing (冲浪) the Internet. With the help of the Internet, people can do almost everything without leaving their home.”

“Oh, computer is so wonderful,” laughed Mrs. White. “But I think you should spend more time on your study.”

() 1) When Mrs. White was calling Tom, he was _____.

- A. lying in bed reading a book
- B. on the computer with a dragon
- C. standing in front of the screen of the computer
- D. playing computer games in his bedroom

() 2) From the passage we know that the story happened _____.

- A. before Tom went to school in the morning
- B. before Tom went to bed at night
- C. after supper
- D. after Tom had slept for some hours in the evening

() 3) Computers can help us _____.

- A. go shopping without leaving home
- B. send letters without going to the post office
- C. get new information and knowledge by surfing (冲浪) the Internet
- D. all of above

() 4) What did his mother want him to do?

- A. play computer games.
- B. spend more time on games.
- C. spend more time on his study.
- D. teach his mother how to play the computer games.

() 5) How did Tom get on with his mother?

- A. Mrs. White was very hard on her son.
- B. Mrs. White loved her son and took good care of him.
- C. Tom didn't want to talk about the computer with his mother.
- D. Tom thought his mother was as wonderful as the computer game.

IV. Listening Task



John wants Susan to go shopping with him. Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

John: Hello, Susan.

Susan: Hi, John.

John: What are you _____ on Sunday morning?

Susan: This _____?

John: Would you please go shopping with me?

Susan: _____? I'd love to, but I have to

prepare for my English exam. I will have an _____ next week.

John: English exam? Bad luck.

Susan: _____ that I couldn't go shopping with you.

John: _____. Good luck.

V. Speaking Task

Study the model and make dialogues according to the following situations. The

following useful expressions may help you.

Some useful expressions:

Apologies	Responses
Forgive me. I' m very sorry.	Oh, that' s all right.
I apologize for...	Oh, well, that' s right.
I' m sorry. I didn' t mean to...	It' s OK.
Sorry about that.	No problem.

Model:

Many students are in the classroom and there are many books on the desks. Bill takes Ann's book.

Ann: Excuse me, is that your book?

Bill: Oh, no. I take the wrong one. Is this yours?

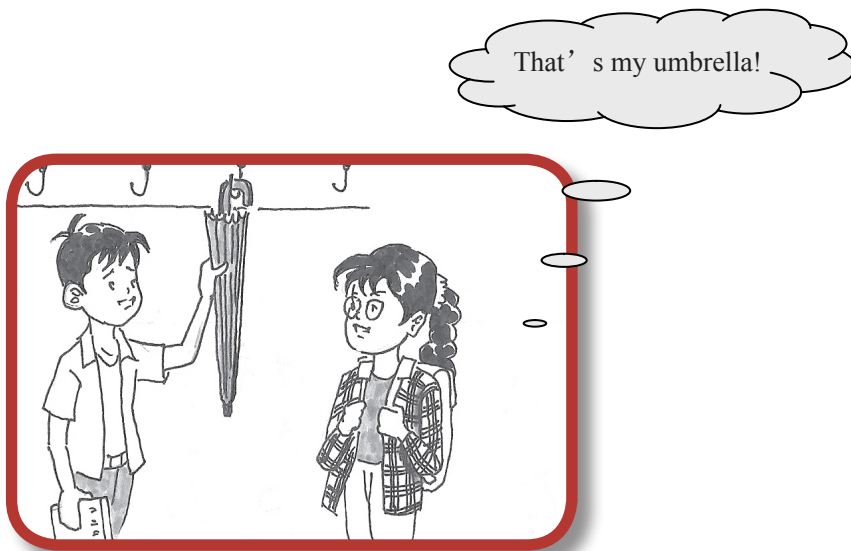
Ann: Yes, it' s mine.

Bill: I' m very sorry.

Ann: It doesn' t matter. Please be careful next time.

Bill: Thank you.

Situation 1



It is raining heavily outside, and you take Jane's umbrella which looks quite the same as yours.

Jane: _____

You: _____

Jane: _____

You: _____

Jane: _____

You: _____

Situation 2



Tom takes your pen by mistake because his is the same color as yours.

You: _____
Tom: _____
You: _____
Tom: _____
You: _____
Tom: _____

VI. Writing Task

Design a poster of a football match according to the form in the textbook.

Teams: Class One vs. Class Four

Time: 9:00 a.m. Tuesday morning, Dec. 2, 2014

Place: the school playground

Organizer: the Students' Union

Teams:

Time:

Place:

Unit 6

Sports

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the passage below with words in the textbook. The first letter of the word has been given for you.

Chinese women a _____ usually win higher places and more m _____ than Chinese men athletes in international games. We have many f _____ women athletes, such as Deng Yaping, Guo Jingjing, Wang Junxia and so on. They show their best s _____ to the world. Let's take football as an e _____. The Chinese women's football national team w _____ the Olympic silver in 1996, the second place in 1999 World Cup and Asian Champions from 1991 to 1997. So their fans are very proud of them. They call the girls in the Chinese women's national football team *the Steel Roses*. But the Chinese men's national football team is not so s _____ as the women's team, so their f _____ are not very happy with them.

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the words or phrases in the brackets.

1) 这座楼比那座楼高。(higher...than)

2) 他昨天从早上一直工作到夜晚。(from...to...)

3) 他给我看他的新书。(show...to...)

4) 孩子们亲切地称温家宝为“温爷爷”。(call)

5) 来自世界各地的运动员将到北京参加奥运会。(all over the world)

3. Match the English on the left with the Chinese on the right. Then use each of the English phrases to make a sentence.

all over the world	例如_____
such as	向……展示……_____
take…as an example	以……为例_____
not so … as	加油_____
go for it	不如……_____
win the second place	得第二名_____
show…to…	全世界_____

II. Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1) Lucy _____ six years old now. She _____ five last year, and she _____ seven next year. (be)
- 2) He _____ to Beijing yesterday. (go)
- 3) I _____ to music now. (listen)
- 4) Mary _____ a new computer next month. (buy)
- 5) He often _____ breakfast at 7:00. (have)
- 6) Where are the children? They _____ on the playground. (play)
- 7) He _____ out with his friend ten minutes ago, so he is not at home now. (go)
- 8) They _____ the Great Wall last year. (visit)
- 9) Joan _____ at seven every morning. (get up)
- 10) The moon _____ around the earth. (move)

III. Reading Task

1. Read the following passage and choose the best answer.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games are held every four years in a different city in the world. Athletes from all over the world take part in the Olympic Games. There are winter Olympic Games and summer Olympic Games.

The Olympics began in Greece more than 2,700 years ago. The first recorded (有记载的) Olympic competition (比赛) was held in 776 B.C. It was held (举办) in an outdoor stadium (室外体育场) and about forty thousand people watched the event (赛事). The first thirteen Olympics had only one race — running. The games had been held regularly (定期地) for about 1,200 years. Then, in the year of 397, the Roman Emperor (罗马皇帝) didn't allow to hold the Olympics, so there were no Olympic Games in that year.

The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens (雅典) in 1896. From then on, the Olympic Games are held every four years regularly. The Olympics have become the world's most

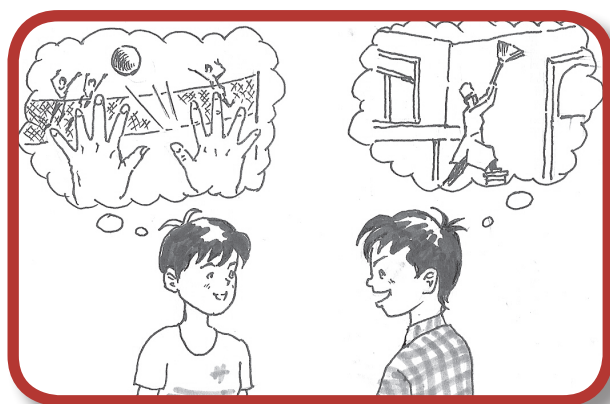
- important athletic (运动的) events and a symbol of sporting friendship of all the people of the world.
- () 1) How often are the Olympic Games held?
- A. Every four years B. Every five years
C. Every three years D. Every other year
- () 2) How many kinds of Olympic Games are there?
- A. Three B. One
C. Two D. Four
- () 3) When and where did the Olympics begin?
- A. In Europe in 776 B.C.
B. In Europe more than 2,700 years ago.
C. In Greece in 776 B.C.
D. In Greece more than 2,700 years ago.
- () 4) When and where was the first recorded Olympic competition held?
- A. In 776 B.C. in an indoor stadium.
B. In 776 B. C. in an outdoor stadium.
C. In Greece more than 2,700 years ago.
D. In Europe in 776 B.C.
- () 5) How many people watched the first Olympic Games?
- A. About four thousand B. About forty thousand
C. About four thousands D. About forty thousands
- () 6) The first thirteen Olympics had only _____.
A. one race — running
B. two games — swimming and running
C. one game — basketball
D. many games
- () 7) Who didn't allow to hold the Olympics in the year of 397?
- A. The British Emperor B. The French Emperor
C. The Roman Emperor D. The Chinese Emperor
- () 8) When was the first modern Olympics held?
- A. 1869 B. 1986
C. 1786 D. 1896
- () 9) The Olympic Games are held every four years regularly since _____.
A. the first modern Olympic games
B. 1986
C. 1786
D. 1869
- () 10) The Olympics have become the world's most important athletic events and a symbol of _____ of all the people of the world.
A. friendship B. sporting friendship
C. good friends D. good friendship

2. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the following passage.

Jim is a basketball fan. He is good at 1) basketball. Michael Jordan is his favorite basketball player. Jim is on the school 2) team. Every Friday afternoon, he plays basketball 3) his classmates. Jim's friend, Mike, isn't good at basketball, but he's very good 4) football. Ronaldo is his favorite 5) player. Mike is on the school football team. He plays football every Tuesday afternoon.

- () 1) A. play B. playing C. to play D. played
() 2) A. baseball B. football C. basketball D. volleyball
() 3) A. for B. and C. with D. of
() 4) A. at B. in C. of D. into
() 5) A. volleyball B. basketball C. baseball D. football

IV. Listening Task



Wang Lin wants Li Tao to play volleyball with him on Saturday morning. Please listen to what they are talking about and fill in the missing words according to what you have heard.

Wang Lin: Are you free on _____, Li Tao?

Li Tao: I'm afraid I'm _____ on Saturday morning. I'm going to help my mother clean _____.

Wang Lin: What a pity! I want to _____ with you.

Li Tao: What about Saturday afternoon? Are you _____ on Saturday afternoon?

Wang Lin: Saturday afternoon? No, I haven't got any _____.

Li Tao: Then shall we play volleyball on Saturday afternoon?

Wang Lin: _____.

V. Speaking Task

Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner according to the situation.

Model:

Jane and Susan are good friends. Jane wants to play badminton with Susan this weekend.

Jane: What are you doing this weekend?

Susan: Not much. I' m going to the cinema on Friday evening.

Jane: So you' re free on Saturday morning?

Susan: That' s right.

Jane: Would you like to play badminton with me?

Susan: Good idea. When and where shall we meet?

Jane: How about seven o' clock at the school gate?

Susan: OK. See you.

Jane: See you.

You want to play table tennis with your partner on Sunday morning, but he has to do his homework at that time. He is free on Sunday afternoon, so he wants to play table tennis with you on Sunday afternoon. You agree, and you decide to meet on the school playground at 2:00 on Sunday afternoon.

You: _____ ?

Your partner: _____ .

You: _____ ?

Your partner: _____ .

You: _____ ?

Your partner: _____ ?

You: _____ ?

Your partner: _____ .

You: _____ .

VI. Writing Task

Write your plan for next week. The following sentence patterns may help you.

I will...

I am going to...

I' d like to...

I' m planning to...

I want to...

Firstly...

Secondly ...

Finally...

My Plan for Next Week

Unit 7

English Study

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

try one's best	however	take it easy	listen to
look after	too...to	as much as you can	such as

- 1) He was very rich. _____, he wouldn't help the poor.
- 2) Who will _____ the baby while her mother is in hospital?
- 3) The officers are _____ to rescue (营救) the children.
- 4) Before I answered questions, I said to myself, "_____."
- 5) The teacher said, "Please _____ me carefully!"
- 6) Some students think that English is _____ difficult _____ learn.
- 7) I have some hobbies, _____ reading, dancing, playing basketball, etc.
- 8) You should speak English _____ in class.

2. Translate Chinese into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1) 学英语最好的方法是多说和多背诵一些短文。
_____ learning English is speaking more and reciting more passages.
- 2) 老师让我尽可能早地到学校。
The teacher asked me to get to the school _____ possible.
- 3) 一定要选择简单有趣的听力短文。
_____ easy and interesting listening passages.
- 4) 晚饭后, 最好出去散散步。
_____ go out for a walk after supper.
- 5) 对我们来说做早操十分有必要。
_____ to do morning exercises.
- 6) 我认为记单词很容易。
I think _____ to remember words.

3. Match the words or phrases on the left with the words or phrases on the right. Then use each of the English phrases to make a sentence.

lose	smoking	_____.
practice	confidence	_____.
meet	speaking English	_____.
improve	problems	_____.
give up	your English	_____.

II. Practice of Grammar

1. Choose the proper answer for each of the blanks.

- 1) He doesn't study so _____ as his sister. (hard/harder)
- 2) English is _____ than math. (much interesting/more interesting)
- 3) Mike is the third _____ of all the students. (taller/tallest)
- 4) The higher you climb, _____ you can see. (far/the farther)
- 5) He writes _____ of all the students. (most carefully/more careful)

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the words in the brackets.

- 1) Who writes _____ in your class? (good)
- 2) China is ten times as _____ as Japan. (large)
- 3) The weather is getting _____ and _____. (bad)
- 4) He is two years _____ than my father. (old)
- 5) Luoyang has become the second _____ city in Henan. (big)

III. Reading Task

The English Language

English is the official language (官方语言) used in Australia, Canada, Britain, New Zealand, South Africa and the United States of America. But it has also become international (国际的). It is the most important second language in China. Perhaps through English we will be able to understand each other better. We will be able to communicate (交流) with others whatever part they come from.

The English language is changing all the time. New words are created (创造), like DIY (Do It Yourself), and e-mail, etc. How do words come into English? Many words are borrowed from other languages. From Chinese, for example, English has borrowed words like kowtow (磕头) and kungfu (功夫).

Words have also come into English in unusual ways. Words like classroom and mooncake (月饼) are two short words which are put together; also, parts of two words are put together and become a new word. For example, smog (烟雾) comes from smoke and fog. Some words come from longer words, like TV from television, and math from mathematics. Don't you think

all these make English become an interesting language?

Choose the best answer according to the passage.

- () 1) English is used as _____ language in China.
A. the first B. a second
C. the official D. the international
- () 2) If you know English, it' ll be easy for you to _____.
A. know all
B. learn other subjects well
C. understand the people outside China
D. do all your work
- () 3) The second and third paragraphs tell us about the _____ of the English language.
A. start B. future
C. change D. history
- () 4) In what way is the word "sunglasses" created?
A. making a long word shorten
B. putting two words together
C. putting parts of two words together
D. borrowing words from other language
- () 5) English has borrowed words from _____.
A. only Chinese B. only French
C. other languages D. none of languages

IV. Listening Task

Fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

How to Learn English Well

English is one of the most _____ subjects in middle school. Almost everyone knows that we should learn English well, but _____ know how to learn it well. Karl Marx has set a good example for us. He once said, "When one is learning a foreign language, he _____ the foreign language." _____, he could use several languages. A saying goes, "Practice makes perfect." When we learn English, we should _____, speak more, listen to English _____ and practice writing every day. Don' t _____ making mistakes.

It' s better to read _____, magazines and novels, and _____ to help you understand English culture. Only in this way can we learn it well.

V. Speaking Task

Follow the model and complete the following exercises. The useful expressions in the textbook may help you.

Model:

Tom: Shall we play football?

Jack: Good idea! But I must finish my homework first. How about this afternoon?

Tom: OK! See you.

Jack: See you.



1) **A:** Tomorrow is Amy's birthday?

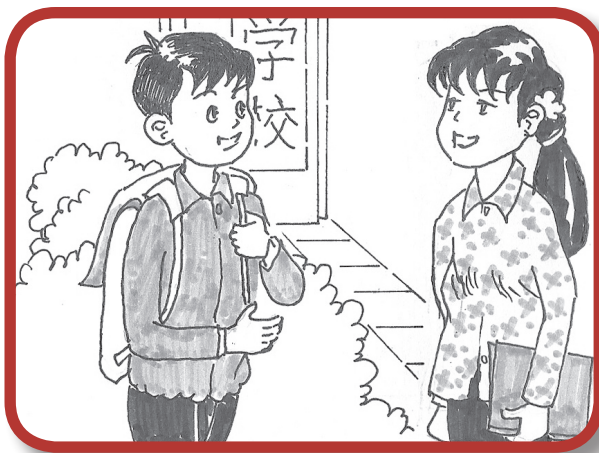
B: Yes. Let's hold a birthday party for her, shall we?

A: _____. (Accepting the suggestion)



2) **A:** _____? (Asking for suggestions about how to spend summer holiday)

B: How about traveling?



Unit 8

Weather

I . Useful Words and Expressions

1. Complete the following dialogues with the words in the textbook according to the situations. The first letter of each word has been given for you.

1) A: What' s the w _____ like in autumn in your city?

B: It' s c _____. What a _____ your hometown?

A: It' s s _____ and very hot.

2) A: H _____ hot it is today!

B: But it was h _____ yesterday.

A: I' m s _____ it' ll be cool tomorrow.

B: Why?

A: Look at the clouds. It' s going to r _____.

3) A: What a b _____ day!

B: Yes. It' s beautiful, isn' t it?

4) A: H _____ is the weather in Australia now?

B: I _____ is very hot. It' s s _____ in Australia now.

5) A: How c _____ it is today!

B: Yes, but it' s going to get c _____, I' m afraid.

2. Complete the following passage with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

every time	comfortable	suggest	different	spring e-pal
as soon as possible	some day	travel	that is to say	

I received an e-mail from my _____, Danial, just now. He told me that the weather of Sydney is quite _____ from that in my hometown, Zhengzhou. The difference is that weather in Sydney changes _____. Danial also told me that he wanted to make a _____ to Zhengzhou.

I was very excited to hear the news. And I replied him _____. In the e-mail, I _____ that the best time for visiting Zhengzhou should be in _____ or autumn, because it is neither too hot nor too cold, _____, it is very _____. At the same time, I hoped that I would go and visit Sydney _____.

3. Translate Chinese into English to complete the following sentences.

- 1) 我刚刚收到我的一位网友发来的一条短信。

I have just received a _____ from _____.

- 2) 妈妈建议我应该在这所新学校里结交新朋友。

My mother _____ that I _____ in this new school.

- 3) 这个城市经常在八月里下雨。

It is often _____ in _____ in this city.

- 4) 天正在下雨，我不得不呆在家里。

It _____, and I _____ stay at home.

- 5) 位于长江岸边的南京发生了很大变化。

_____ have taken place in Nanjing, a city that _____ the Yangtze River.

- 6) 如果你继续这样下去，总有一天你会失败的。

If you _____ like this, you will fail _____.

- 7) 在我的家乡，春天天气温和，晚秋天气凉爽。

It is _____ and _____ in my hometown.

- 8) 昆明全年气候温和、四季如春。因此被称为“春城”。

It is _____ and like spring _____ in Kunming. So, it is called “the City of Spring”.

- 9) 如果你参加那个宴会，你会玩得很高兴的。

If you go to the party, you' ll _____.

- 10) 露茜和玛丽的兴趣不同。

Lucy' s interest _____ Mary' s.

- 11) 我常常会在周末时不时地看场电影。但是我计划明天去看电影。

I went to the cinema on weekends _____. But I _____ to go to the cinema tomorrow.

- 12) 我希望有一天能去北京旅游。

I hope I can _____.

II. Practice of Grammar

Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the verbs in the brackets.

- 1) Up to now, we _____ (study) English for eight years.

- 2) He _____ (live) in Beijing since 1980.

- 3) Jim said that he _____ (arrive) in two hours.

- 4) She said she _____ (not, see) a film the next day.

- 5) I _____ (sleep) when the earthquake happened.

- 6) I _____ (not, watch) TV at seven last night.
 7) — _____ you _____ (see) Lucy recently? I _____ (not, see) her for several days.
 — She _____ (go) to Tibet.
 — Oh. I _____ (be) there. It is a very wonderful place.
 — Really? I' m planning to visit it.

III. Reading Task

Read the following weather forecasts carefully and then answer the questions.

1. Read the weather forecast for tomorrow.

In Seattle (西雅图), it will be rainy and windy tomorrow morning with rain falling until late in the afternoon. In Washington, the sun will shine and the temperature will reach 30 degrees Centigrade. In the evening, the weather will become windy and cloudy.






Answer these questions:

1) What will the weather be like in the morning in Seattle?

2) What will the weather be like in Washington?

3) What will the weather be like in the evening?

2. Read the Weather Forecast in Henan Province for the next 24 hours carefully and then decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

City	Weather	Wind	Temp(oC)
Zhengzhou	 Cloudy	Breezy (微风)	18~23
Luoyang	 Windy Rainy	Strong	14~20
Kaifeng	 Sunny	Breezy	18~30
Anyang	 Rainy Cloudy in the morning	Breezy	20~32
Nanyang	 Sunny Hot	Breezy	28~34

- () 1) The weather in Zhengzhou is warmer than that of Nanyang.
 () 2) If you are in Luoyang, you do not have to take an umbrella (雨伞) with you when you go out.
 () 3) According to the forecast, the temperature in Luoyang is higher than that in Anyang.
 () 4) The wind is rather strong in Kaifeng.

IV. Listening Task

1. Listen to the tape carefully, and then choose the correct picture for each sentence.



A



B



C



D



E

- 1) _____.
- 2) _____.
- 3) _____.
- 4) _____.
- 5) _____.

2. Listen to the dialogues carefully then choose the proper answers.

() 1) How' s the weather?

A. It' s sunny.

B. It' s rainy.

C. It' s snowy.

() 2) What' s the weather like now?

A. It' s snowing.

B. It' s sunny.

C. It' s raining.

() 3) Which month is the hottest of a year in your hometown?

A. June

B. July

C. August

() 4) Why was Lucy all wet yesterday? Because_____.

A. it' s windy.

B. it rained.

C. it' s sunny.

() 5) What is the best season in the woman' s hometown?

A. Spring

B. Autumn

C. Summer

V. Speaking Task

Make up a story and talk to your partner. The following useful words and expressions may help you.

Look at the following pictures and imagine what has happened.

Time	Weather	Useful Words and Expressions
9:00a.m.	 	Sunny, go to the park, fly a kite
11:00a.m.	 	A heavy raining, stop playing
11:30a.m.	 	Rainbow (彩虹), have lunch

VI. Writing Task

Your friend (Jane) and you (Cathy) talk about the favorite season by e-mail. Follow the example and send an e-mail to tell her your favorite season is spring.

Example:

Dear Cathy,
Greetings.

Thank you for your e-mail. You said your favorite season is autumn. But I like summer best in a year. Why? Let me tell you the reasons.

In summer, all things are bright. Everything grows very quickly. I love this time of a year because it is good for sports. I can go to a lot of places that I like and play outdoor games with my friends. I can go swimming, too. And in summer holidays, I can also stay at home with my parents.

How interesting!
Best wishes!

Yours,
Jane

Unit 9

Festivals

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Match the festivals with the dates.

Festivals

- 1) the Spring Festival
- 2) the Lantern Festival
- 3) the Mid-Autumn Festival
- 4) the Dragon Boat Festival
- 5) Thanksgiving Day
- 6) Christmas Day
- 7) Easter Day
- 8) Valentine' s Day
- 9) April Fool' s Day

Dates

- a. April 1st
- b. the first day of the lunar January
- c. the 15th of the lunar January
- d. the 15th of the lunar August
- e. the fifth of the lunar May
- f. the fourth Thursday of November
- g. December 25th
- h. March 21st
- i. February 14th

2. Complete the following sentences according to the Chinese in the brackets.

- 1) Christmas _____ (快到了) .
- 2) I _____ (度假) in Beijing last summer.
- 3) _____ (谈起, 说起) our family, we have a family reunion on Lunar New Year' s Eve every year.
- 4) We are looking forward to _____ (新年的到来) .
- 5) We usually _____ (燃放烟花炮竹) on New Year' s Eve.
- 6) We usually get up early, _____ (穿上盛装) and show respect for the senior on the first morning of the lunar New Year.
- 7) We may enjoy _____ (幸福与欢乐) .
- 8) _____ (在午夜), they have some Jiaozi to get good luck.
- 9) My mother gives _____ (压岁钱) to me every year.
- 10) _____ (在除夕之夜), we watch the wonderful TV programs for the Spring

Festival on CCTV.

II. Practice of Sentence Structures

Put the following sentences into the passive voice.

Example:

I borrowed these books from the library.

→ These books were borrowed from the library (by me).

1. They have spent all the money.

2. He gave me an English dictionary.

3. We will learn about thirty English words tomorrow morning.

4. Lily had written some letters before she went out shopping.

5. The children are flying kites in the park.

6. I must finish my homework on time.

7. They made him work all day.

III. Reading Task

1. Read the following passage and complete the sentences with the expressions in the passage.

Thanksgiving Day

Thanksgiving Day is an important American holiday. The first American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in 1621. In 1863, during the American Civil War (美国内战), President Abraham Lincoln named (命名) the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.

The holiday is usually connected with (与……有关) the Pilgrims (美国早期的欧洲移民). They were a group of people who wanted to escape from (躲避) religious persecution (宗教迫害) in England. On September 16th, 1620, they left England by ship. The ship was named the *Mayflower* (五月花号船). The Pilgrims reached the continent (大陆, 洲) in America and settled down (定居) there. But their first winter in the new country was very difficult. However, the Indians (印度人) gave them gifts and helped them how to hunt (打猎), fish and plant their crops (种庄稼).

The next year they had a harvest (丰收). People were so happy that they prepared a big dinner and invited their Indian friends as guests. This was thought to be the first Thanksgiving Day in America.

Now besides American, people in Canada and some other countries also celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

- 1) _____ named the last Thursday in November as Thanksgiving Day.
- 2) The first American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in _____.
- 3) The Pilgrims went to America because they wanted to _____.
- 4) The name of the ship that carried the Pilgrims was _____.
- 5) In the first winter, the Indians gave the Pilgrims gifts and helped them _____.
- 6) Now besides American, people _____ also celebrate Thanksgiving Day.

2. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the following passage.

Easter Day (复活节)

Easter Day is one of the two major Christian (基督教的) festivals. Easter Day 1) the death and the 2) back to life of Jesus Christ (耶稣) and 3) celebrates his birth. It's not as big a festival 4) Christmas. It starts usually in late March or early April and the Easter holiday is Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. It's quite a long holiday 5) everybody.

The main symbol (象征) of Easter Day is the Easter 6). Children like Easter eggs (复活节彩蛋) because they 7) chocolate (巧克力). Eggs are a symbol of new life.

Easter Day is also a time for families to get together 8) Christmas. Many people look on Easter Day as a nice long holiday and they have a 9) time with their 10) and friends.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| () 1) A. celebrates | B. celebrate |
| C. celebrated | D. celebrating |
| () 2) A. come | B. coming |
| C. came | D. to come |
| () 3) A. Father's Day | B. Mother's Day |
| C. Christmas Day | D. April Fool's Day |
| () 4) A. than | B. more than |
| C. so | D. as |
| () 5) A. in | B. to |
| C. of | D. for |
| () 6) A. cake | B. roast turkey |
| C. egg | D. apple pie |
| () 7) A. made of | B. are made of |
| C. are made up | D. are making of |
| () 8) A. like | B. likes |
| C. liked | D. liking |

() 9) A. good

C. bad

B. well

D. badly

() 10) A. family

C. children

B. families

D. parents

IV. Listening Task

In a supermarket, a newspaper journalist (记者) is reporting (报道) how people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.

A: a newspaper journalist

B: a male shopper, middle-aged

C: a female shopper, in her fifties

D: a boy, teenager

Listen to the dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

() 1) A newspaper journalist is reporting how people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival.

() 2) The male shopper is free.

() 3) The newspaper journalist interviewed (采访) three people in the dialogue.

() 4) The female shopper is buying food for her big dinner of the Mid-Autumn Festival.

() 5) The boy likes mooncake very much.

V. Speaking Task

1. Choose the sentences from the box to complete the following dialogue.

A. When is the festival?

B. What's special about it?

C. We also give thanks to someone before dinner.

D. Which one do you like best?

E. The Spring Festival is the most important.

F. What do you do to celebrate Thanksgiving Day?

G. What is the mooncake like?

Mike is an American. Now he is studying at Zhengzhou University. He is interested in Chinese festivals. He is talking with his friend, Chen Hua.

Mike: Chen, there are many festivals in China, right?

Chen Hua: Yes. _____ 1) _____. Mid-Autumn Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Lantern Festival are also traditional festivals.

Mike: Oh? _____ 2) _____ ?

Chen Hua: I like Mid-Autumn Day best.

Mike: Why?

Chen Hua: I can have a lot of delicious food like mooncake.

Mike: _____ 3) _____ ?

Chen Hua: The mooncake is round like a full moon.

Mike: Do you know Thanksgiving Day in my country?

Chen Hua: I know a little. _____ 4) _____ ?

Mike: It's on the fourth Thursday of November.

Chen Hua: _____ 5) _____ ?

Mike: It's a festival to celebrate the harvest (丰收) at the beginning.

Chen Hua: _____ 6) _____ ?

Mike: We usually have a big dinner. The families eat turkey (火鸡), pumpkins (南瓜), apple pies (苹果派), sweet potatoes (甜薯), corn (玉米) and many kinds of fruit.
_____ 7) _____ .

Chen Hua: Oh! It's too interesting.

2. Thanksgiving Day is coming. Talk with your partner whom you want to thank. The following sentence patterns may help you.

Example:

I want to thank my grandmother for her deep love for me.

I want to thank _____ for _____ .

I want to give thanks to _____ for _____ .

I am thankful to _____ for _____ .

VI. Writing Task

Send your friend, Jack, a card to celebrate his success.



Unit 10

Friendship

I. Useful Words and Expressions

1. Match the phrases with the pictures.



1)

A. plant a tree

C. congratulate...on...



2)

B. take care of

D. get angry with



3)



4)

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct forms of the words or expressions in the box.

patient do something good have a bad time do one's best quarrel
be in trouble between apologize to ... friendship congratulate ... on ...

- 1) Wang Lin is sitting _____ Liu Hong and Fang Mei.
- 2) Jack always helps his friends when they _____.
- 3) May the _____ between the two countries last forever.
- 4) Tom is kind and friendly. He always _____ to help his classmates.
- 5) _____ you _____ your success!
- 6) You have made the same mistake. You should _____ your mother for what you have done.
- 7) _____ When you _____, your friends will give you happy smiles and be proud of you.
- 8) Please be _____ with your new students. They are learning every day.

- 9) They went on a trip yesterday and were caught in the rain. They were cold and hungry. They really _____.
- 10) It is not good to _____ with others in the street.

3. Translate the following sentences into English with the phrases in the brackets.

- 1) 你们可以以后再谈论此事。(talk about)

- 2) 昨天在课堂上我回答不上来老师的问题时，他很生气。(be angry with)

- 3) 你可以用不同的方法解答这道题。(work out, in a different way)

- 4) 我可以同你合用一本书吗？(share ...with)

- 5) 我会好好照顾自己的。(take care of)

- 6) 他们互相学习，互相帮助。(each other)

- 7) 事实上，他总是尽力做好他的工作。(in fact, do one's best)

- 8) 交真正的朋友很难。(make true friends)

4. Complete the following passage with the words or expressions in the textbook.

According to Sally Seamans, _____ is like planting a tree. You have to plant the seed and _____ it to make it grow. A good friend should be _____ and _____. If your friend has a _____ time, you should listen to his or her _____ and _____ to help him or her. Good friends should share their _____ and also their _____. Good friends would sometimes _____ problems in their friendship and even have a quarrel. The best way to end a quarrel is simply to start by telling "I am _____" to each other. A simple apology is often enough and is a good _____.

II. Practice of Sentence Structures

1. Change the following sentences according to the requirements in the brackets.

Examples:

It is a new computer. → What a new computer it is!

Tom runs very fast. → How fast Tom runs!

Talk in class. → Don't talk in class.

1) The girl is very kind and friendly. (变成感叹句)

2) It is a large classroom. (变成感叹句)

3) Ms. Gao is very patient with her students. (变成感叹句)

4) They are working very hard. (变成感叹句)

5) Wang Lin has a happy family. (变成感叹句)

6) These are clean rooms. (变成感叹句)

7) Open the door, please! (变成否定句)

8) Clean the blackboard! (变成否定句)

9) Read aloud in class. (变成否定句)

10) Surf the Internet. (变成否定句)

2. Fill in the blanks with “what, when, which, where, who, why, how, how many, how old, how much, how long or what time” .

1) ____ have you been learning English? About six years.

2) ____ is your daughter? She is ten.

3) ____ were you late for school this morning?

4) ____ are you going to spend your summer holiday?

5) ____ is the weather like in Beijing in spring?

6) ____ will go to America with you?

7) ____ is your father going to arrive in New York?

8) ____ is it by your watch? It's seven.

9) ____ is your e-dictionary? It is three hundred yuan.

10) ____ computer rooms are there in your classroom building?

11) ____ are you getting along with your classmates? Very well.

12) ____ is your bag, the one on the left or the one on the right?

III. Reading Task

1. Read the following passage and complete sentences with the expressions in the passage.

Talking about Friendship

Friends play an important part(担任重要角色)in our life. We may have many friends, but we often don't clearly understand how we make friends. We may get on well with a number of (大量的, 许多) people, but we usually make friends with only a very few of them.

One may have many good friends and only one is the best friend. "Best friends" or "close friends" are usually two people who have known each other for a long time. A close friend is someone who is able to share experiences, joys and sorrows with you. This is the person you can rely on (依靠) when you are in need, and this is the person to whom you are willing to lend a helping hand (伸出援助之手).

Friendship is one of life's greatest treasures (财富). Yet, it would be too much to expect a friend to do everything for you. As a French writer said, "Don't walk in front of me — I may not follow. Don't walk behind me — I may not lead. Just walk beside me — and be my friend."

1) Friends _____ in our life.

2) We may _____ a number of people, but we usually make friends with only a very few of them.

3) A close friend is someone who is able to _____ and _____ with you.

4) A good friend is someone you can _____ when you are in need.

5) Friendship is one of life's _____.

2. Choose the best answer for each blank to complete the following passage.

Mrs. Black works in a large company in Beijing. English is her foreign language. Now she is talking 1) her job.

"I was born and 2) in Beijing and I'm very happy to 3) in this company. I like this job 4) I'm interested 5) travels. Our company deals(做生意) 6) many foreign customers.

7) of them are businessmen. They book(预定)flights. They book hotel(旅馆) rooms. And sometimes they 8) their bookings. My job is to make all these arrangements (安排). Of course, English is very important in my work. I use it 9) the time. I like my job not because the pay is high, 10) because I can meet all kinds of interesting people. My job is to make our customers happy."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 1) A. about | B. with | C. to | D. on |
| () 2) A. bring up | B. grown | C. grown up | D. grew up |
| () 3) A. live | B. stay | C. work | D. leave |
| () 4) A. for | B. as | C. if | D. because |
| () 5) A. on | B. at | C. in | D. up |
| () 6) A. with | B. in | C. along | D. about |
| () 7) A. Much | B. The many | C. The most | D. Most |
| () 8) A. to change | B. changes | C. change | D. changing |
| () 9) A. most | B. all | C. by | D. at |
| () 10) A. but | B. not | C. both | D. nor |

IV. Listening Task

Listen to the following dialogue and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).



Liu Hong is hurrying out of the school. He meets Wang Lin and they begin their conversation.

- () 1) Liu Hong meets Wang Lin when he is hurrying out of school.
- () 2) Liu Hong is going to the hospital to see a doctor.
- () 3) Zhang Li is ill and is now in hospital.
- () 4) Zhang Li was sent to hospital this morning.
- () 5) Liu Hong doesn't know whether Zhang Li is better or not.

V. Speaking Task

Study the model and make a dialogue with your partner. The useful expressions in the textbook may help you.

Model:

Liu Dong: Hi, Lin Tao. What are you doing here?

Lin Tao: I'm putting my books in the box.

Liu Dong: Anything I can do for you?

Lin Tao: Sure. Hand the books on my bed to me.

Liu Dong: Here you are. What about the books on the desk?

Lin Tao: Pass them to me, please.

Liu Dong: Catch!

Lin Tao: Thank you.

Liu Dong: Anything else?

Lin Tao: No, nothing. Many thanks.

Liu Dong: My pleasure.

Exercise:

Put the clothes into a box.

VI. Writing Task

Write a notice to tell the students there will be a sport meeting next Friday.

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